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Government
Publications

1976 FRUIT TREE CENSUS

Part I

Grapes



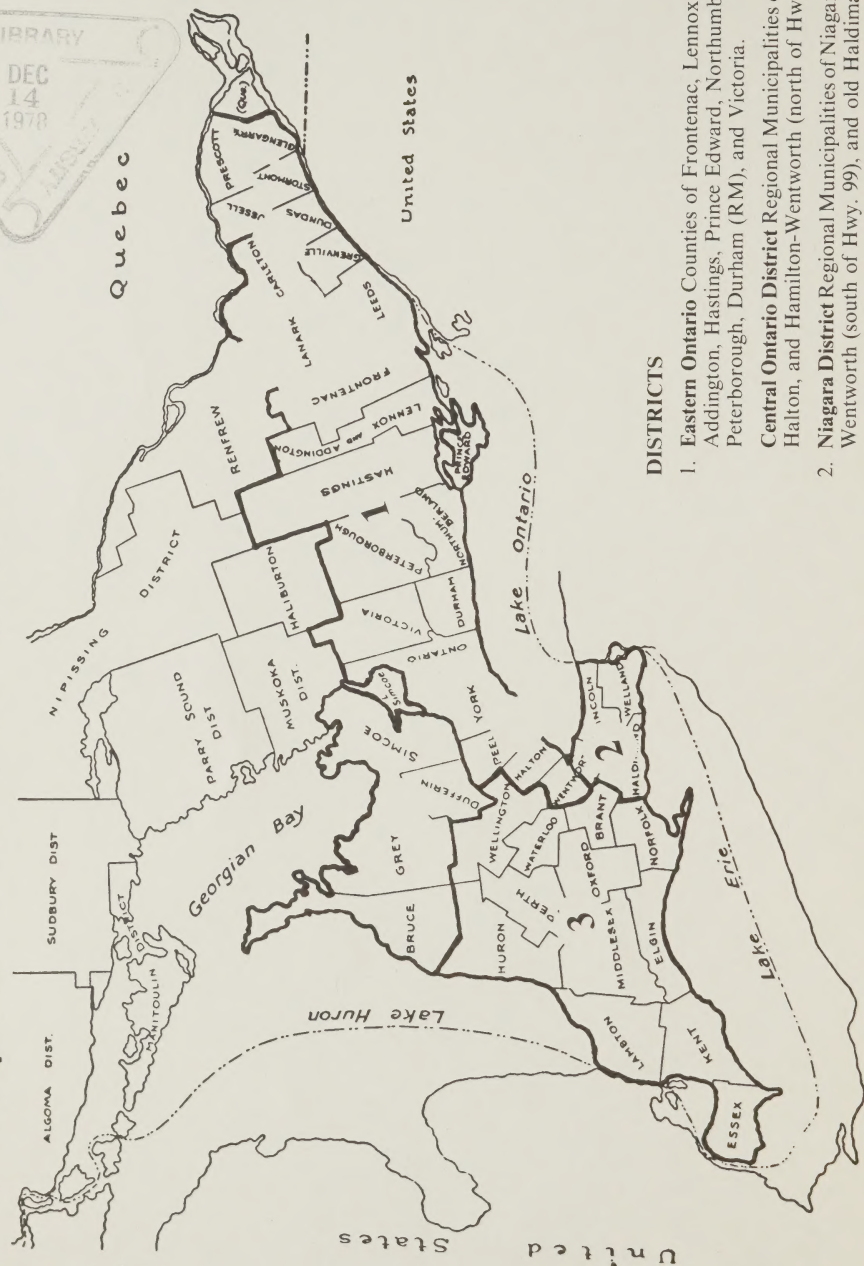
Ontario

R.G. Bennett
Deputy Minister

Ministry of
Agriculture
and Food

Hon. Bill Newman
Minister

Map of Southern Ontario



DISTRICTS

1. **Eastern Ontario** Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham (RM), and Victoria.
2. **Central Ontario** District Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, Halton, and Hamilton-Wentworth (north of Hwy. 99).
3. **Niagara District** Regional Municipalities of Niagara, Hamilton-Wentworth (south of Hwy. 99), and old Haldimand county.
3. **Southwestern Ontario** District Counties of Brant, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, Huron, and old Norfolk.

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FOREWORD

Every five years, a Fruit Tree Census is conducted by the extension horticulturists of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Such a census was conducted in 1976. N. Roller of the Economics Branch, directed the tabulation of the census schedules and preparation of the statistical tables.

The results of the 1976 census are being published in three parts and an effort has been made to include useful information on the various crops. This publication presents the number of grape vines reported by this census, whereas another publication deals with tender fruit and a third with apples. We hope that growers will find this report of value in deciding future plantings and also that industry personnel responsible for making crop forecasts will find this an up-to-date base for their predictions.

Throughout this report, reference is made to the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys. Wherever possible, the format established in 1966, and followed in 1971, is followed again in 1976, allowing for a direct comparison. In some cases, this comparison was also possible for the earlier census.

For purposes of this survey, the Province is divided into the following three districts:

1. **Eastern Ontario** Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham (RM), and Victoria;
Central Ontario District Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, Halton, and Hamilton-Wentworth (north of Hwy. 99).
2. **Niagara District** Regional Municipalities of Niagara, Hamilton-Wentworth (south of Hwy. 99), and old Haldimand county.
3. **Southwestern Ontario District** Counties of Brant, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, Huron, and old Norfolk.

Every effort was made by those involved in collecting the information to make this report as complete as possible. For Niagara District, the information presented was collected by the Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board. The committee is satisfied that the statistics presented are a realistic picture of the grape industry in Ontario in 1976.

Appreciation is expressed to Keith Matthie and Elizabeth Fedorkow who represented the Board, and to Mr. O. A. Bradt and Dr. E.T. Andersen of the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the extension horticulturists of the Soils and Crops Branch, and the inspectors of the Provincial and Federal Ministries of Agriculture in the conducting of the census and preparation of the manuscript.

**J.R. Rainforth, Chairman
Fruit Tree Census Committee**

GRAPE GROWING

Grapes have been grown commercially in Ontario for well over a century. Rapid expansion of the industry occurred in the late 1920's and again in the late 1940's. Over most of the remaining time, expansion has been slow with a general trend toward increased acreage and a more rapid increase in grape production. The industry has fluctuated from surplus, to shortage and back to surplus. In 1971 and 1972, wine sales rose sharply and with the short crop of 1972, increased plantings were encouraged to increase production. Since 1973, low priced imported wines have taken a proportionately greater part of the market and with increasing Ontario production, surpluses were produced in both 1975 and 1976.

The area available for tender fruits and grapes has continued to decline due to urban expansion in the Niagara peninsula. New plantings of grapes have occurred partly as a "fill-in" of land previously not planted to fruit and by new plantings south of the escarpment.

Grape growers have become increasingly aware of the importance of site selection to reduce winter cold injury and spring frost hazard. Sites south of the escarpment which have adequate water and air drainage have proven to be quite suitable. For some of the cold-tender cultivars, favorable sites on the escarpment "shelf" or near the shore of Lake Ontario are most suitable and have been chosen.

Possibilities of future expansion of the grape industry to areas south and west of the favored Niagara Region is being investigated by various segments of the total grape industry. The Ontario Wine Council has sponsored test vineyards in potentially good sites in southwestern Ontario. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and individual grape growers have participated in these trials.

The New Crop Development Fund of Agriculture Canada has supported the Ontario Wine Council in conducting climate studies of areas along the north shore of Lake Erie.

About 30 years ago, some new Vinifera-American grape hybrids from France were introduced into Ontario. Slowly they have gained in importance. The fruit quality of the best of these cultivars is very close to that of their Vinifera parents while they retain much of the hardiness, and disease resistance of their other parent. As indicated in the following tables, the shift in grape types, though not spectacular, is fairly rapid. A much greater proportion of grapes for wine are now of the "near-vinifera" types than was the case at the time

of the last census. The cultivar DeChaunac (Seibel 9549) has increased to the point where it is now in first place among the French Hybrids. Recent new plantings promise a continued increase in quantity of this cultivar in the next 5-year period.

Since the French plant breeders are no longer active, and since new cultivars from Germany are in many cases not available or may not be suitable, the next steps in quality improvement will need to be made locally. The grape breeding program at the Horticultural Research Institute has been underway for a considerable time. As with all breeding programs, progress takes time. Since the last census, the cultivar Ventura (V51061) has been named. A seedling selection V53263, a cross of two French hybrids is seen as the next step up and is ready for naming and release. A new generation of seedlings has been produced by crossing existing seedlings with various desirable characteristics. This group of new grapes will undergo extensive tests in the next decade and will begin to influence the industry then.

Just one decade ago, all grapes were hand-harvested. Now most grapes are machine-harvested. Only some high-priced, hard-to-shake cultivars and most young vineyards are harvested by hand. About 90% of grapes for processing are mechanically harvested and transported in bulk. The impact on the labor requirements during harvest of grapes has been dramatic. Growers are still bound to manual pruning, tying and with some cultivars, thinning. They are exploring means of reducing hand labor in all of these operations.

If the growers are going to replace some of the California wine grapes now being sold in Ontario for home winemaking, a return to more hand harvesting will be necessary. Expansion of dessert grape production will also require more hand labor.

The rapid expansion of plantings following the shortages of 1972 and 1973 has now slowed down. The wineries are no longer encouraging new plantings. New markets will need to be developed to take care of further expansion.

Ontario grapes are sold by classes at various prices depending on desirability for wine purposes. In general terms, classes 1 to 4a are predominantly labrusca types and classes 5 to 10 are grapes of higher quality for table wines.

The following is a list of main varieties used for processing in 1971, and 1976, to show trends in production.

Classes 1-4a	1971	1976
Concord	25,479	18,392
Fredonia	2,353	466
Elvira	7,465	6,526
Niagara	12,267	5,177
Agawam	4,927	2,555
Veeport	963	903
Catawba	1,828	2,788
Miscellaneous 1-4a	533	361
Sub-Total	55,815	37,168
Classes 5-10		
Baco	2	215
Villard Noir (S1000)	260	476
DeChaunac (S9549)	1,165	4,519
Chelois (S10878)	2,974	1,588
Delaware	2,340	2,589
Dutchess	1,113	1,418
Foch	926	1,899
Muscat (Canada and New York)	512	663
Vincent	5	218
Verdelet (S9110)	409	366
Le Commandant (B.S. 2862)	92	452
President	982	782
Miscellaneous 5-10	391	977
Sub-Total	11,171	16,376
Total	66,986	53,544

GRAPE VINE CENSUS

The data for the 1976 census for the Niagara District was collected by the Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board, and for the remainder of the Province, by the extension horticulturists of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The higher figures reported in 1976 are considered to be due in part to the result being more complete in 1976 than in 1971.

There is a considerable interest in new varieties and although the numbers are small, these varieties are shown in separate tables as a further breakdown of "other varieties" in tables 4 and 5.

Table I on page 5 shows the number of farms reporting grapes, classified by number of vines per farm and by the number of farms in each of the six districts. Some 96.6% of the growers reporting are from Niagara compared to 88% in 1971. Almost 73% of all farms reporting, reported more than 2500 vines and this compares to 44% in 1971.

Table 2 shows the number of vines classified by variety and district. Niagara has all but 97,000 of the Provincial total of 14,034,195. Nearly 2 million vines are in the 1 to 3 year age bracket. Concord, Niagara, and DeChaunac are the three most popular varieties. DeChaunac has increased 3 fold in percentage since 1971, and the other two have decreased.

The total number of vines for the more important varieties for each of the five surveys is as follows (000 vines):

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
Concord	3,611	3,376	3,522	3,205	4,720
Niagara	672	1,022	1,127	1,093	1,599
DeChaunac (S9549)	—	29	115	273	1,275
Elvira	112	378	515	527	914
Agawam	271	447	532	486	720
Fredonia	554	611	541	570	602
Delaware	198	342	304	357	590
Foch	—	—	162	248	523
Catawba	104	107	190	234	479
Chelois (S10878)	192	431	443	404	429
Dutchess	—	—	134	148	323
President	—	—	41	130	182
Le Commandant (B.S. 2862)	—	—	—	—	167
Veeport	—	—	117	141	158
Other Varieties	—	—	—	—	1,243
Total	5,816	6,890	8,222	8,334	14,034

Table 3 shows the number of vines by age group and variety. The age grouping has been changed slightly since 1971 so a direct comparison is not always possible. There is a slightly higher percentage of vines in the 1-3 year age group than was the case in 1971.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show the vines in the three districts by variety and age group.

Table 7 and 8 show a further breakdown of "other varieties" of tables 4 and 5 and provides a good indication of the interest in these predominantly "preferred" varieties.

GRAPE MARKETING

The production of grapes in Ontario has been increasing slightly while marketing problems exist, especially in the sale of grapes for processing.

Total production of grapes for the period 1972-1976 has risen to 66,604 tons compared to the average of 65,741 tons for the previous five years. In Southwestern Ontario, grapevines planted in the late '60's and early '70's are now bearing and production from these vines are now being sold to wineries as well as to local fresh markets. A continued increase in production is anticipated for the future. In 1976 growers produced the second largest crop on record, approximately 80,000 tons, for a value of \$15,700,000. The sale of labrusca varieties for winemaking has decreased from 84% to 69% of the total used and the production of hybrid and vinifera grapes purchased increased from 19% to 37%. This reduction in demand for labrusca varieties, in addition to the increase in production, resulted in a surplus crop for both the 1975 and 1976 season.

Sales of grapes for processing was reduced from 66,986 tons at the time of the last survey to 53,544 tons in 1976. The total amount processed in 1976 was reduced by 16% compared to 1972. The average amount of grapes processed for jams and juice has remained relatively the same for the last two five year periods. An increase in the use of Concord grapes by juice processors is expected to be at a greater rate as wineries continue to lower their purchases of this variety.

The following table illustrates the crop and market disposition for the period covered by this survey:

GRAPE CROP USE

	1972	1973	1974	1975	Preliminary 1976
Amount Processed			— tons —		
— Wine	39,514	45,718	46,184	46,039	43,497
— Jams and Juice	6,515	6,754	10,221	4,587	9,685
— Home Winemaking and Distilling	89	234	131	144	362
Sub-Total	46,118	52,706	56,536	50,770	53,544
Export Sales	443	835	3,914	—	916
Surplus					
— Purchased	—	—	—	11,520*	11,486**
— Unharvested	—	—	1,500	—	4,000
Domestic & Local Sales	5,580	6,117	7,248	9,732	10,054
Total Crop	52,141	59,658	69,198	72,022	80,000

* Purchased by the Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.

** Purchased by the Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board and the Agricultural Products Board, Ottawa.

Ontario wine sales in Canada have declined since 1971 when they reached a high of 9,321,083 gallons. Sales for the past five years are shown below:

ONTARIO WINE SALES

	Total Gallons in Canada	Canada % ±	Total Gallons in Ontario	Ontario % ±
1972	9,694,161	+ 4.0	5,529,309	+ 3.5
1973	9,793,276	+ 1.0	5,496,836	—0.6
1974	9,141,214	—6.7	5,337,476	—2.9
1975	8,852,952	—3.2	5,180,087	—3.0
1976	8,546,523	—3.5	5,423,468	+ 4.7

The establishment of wineries in non-grape growing provinces has caused provincial liquor boards to reduce shipments of Ontario wines resulting in a decline of out-of-province sales. In Ontario, imported wines have received additional listings far in excess of Ontario wines. Subsequently sales have increased by 47% from 1972 to 1976. This can also be associated with the trend in wine consumption from the traditional ports and sherries to the dry table wines. With new government policies on the pricing and marketing of Ontario wines and the diversion of the industry towards the more acceptable dry table wines, conditions are slowly improving. An increase in Ontario wine sales, within the province, has occurred during the past year compared with the previous two years.

Since the start of the Ontario brandy industry in 1972, this new avenue for grape marketing has developed into a major outlet for surplus grapes in the past two years. Eighty-five hundred tons of surplus

grapes purchased in 1975 and 1976 were processed into brandy wine for distilling. As the declining trend in labrusca type grapes continues, this segment of the industry may be an important outlet for the future.

In addition to production of grapes in British Columbia which averages 10,948 tons yearly, imports of fresh grapes and concentrates have added to the amount being used in Canada for commercial and home winemaking, and as fresh table grapes.

Imports of grape concentrate and fresh grapes into Canada were as follows for 1976:

Country	Quantity (pounds)	Value
South Africa	1,411,648	\$ 409,000
Chile	15,412,225	5,658,000
United States	277,341,270	53,096,000
Mexico	2,090,813	928,000
Spain	1,257,799	437,000
Other Countries	1,361,973	413,000

Fresh grapes continue to be an important part of the industry both in the dessert and the home winemaking sector. It has become even more apparent that there is a need to develop a strong home-winemaking market on a long-term basis. With the increased production of high quality hybrid and vinifera grapes and the demand for Ontario grapes, steps are now under way to provide the home winemakers with a means of purchasing bulk quantities of grapes.

A diversified market for grapes will help provide all growers with a selling outlet for their product and remove some of the pressure on the processing industry to purchase the majority of the production.

Table 1. Farms reporting grapes classified according to number of vines on farm

Number of Vines	Central and Eastern Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province	No. of farms in each size range as a % of total
1—100	—	15	2	117	1.37
101—500	2	35	12	49	3.95
501—2,500	4	277	12	293	23.61
2,501—5,000	—	244	8	252	20.31
5,001—10,000	—	270	1	271	21.84
10,001—15,000	—	130	—	130	10.47
15,001—20,000	—	74	—	74	5.96
20,001—25,000	—	34	—	34	2.74
25,001—50,000	—	79	1	80	6.45
50,001 and over	—	41	—	41	3.30
Total Farms	6	1,199	36	1,241	100.00
Number of farms in each district as a % of total	0.48	96.62	2.90	100.0	

Table 2. Grape vines in Ontario classified by variety and by district

Variety	Central & Eastern Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of total
Foch	—	516,573	6,658	523,231	3.73
Fredonia	362	597,512	3,916	601,790	4.29
Elvira	—	914,024	—	914,024	6.51
Rosette (S1000)	—	103,898	300	104,198	0.74
DeChaunac (S9549)	265	1,250,272	24,178	1,274,715	9.08
Delaware	—	587,365	2,521	589,886	4.20
Chelois (S10878)	—	428,423	420	428,843	3.06
New York Muscat	—	102,778	4,039	106,817	0.76
President	—	180,905	825	181,730	1.30
Niagara	101	1,595,298	3,706	1,599,105	11.40
Ventura (V51061)	125	135,320	400	135,845	0.97
Veeport	—	157,938	375	158,313	1.13
Concord	2,212	4,710,528	7,350	4,720,090	33.63
Vincent	—	64,906	2,729	67,635	0.48
Agawam	—	719,776	458	720,234	5.13
Le Commandant (B.S. 2862)	—	167,068	106	167,174	1.19
Canada Muscat	—	66,011	185	66,196	0.47
Catawba	—	479,077	—	479,077	3.41
Dutchess	—	318,910	4,235	323,145	2.30
Verdelet (S9110)	—	66,166	1,600	67,766	0.48
Pinot Chardonnay	—	66,597	3,200	69,797	0.50
Other Varieties	366	707,850	26,429	734,645	5.24
Total	3,431	13,937,195	93,630	14,034,256	100.00
Number of vines in district as a % of Total	0.02	99.31	0.67	100.00	

Table 3. Grape vines in Ontario classified by variety and by age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs. No. vines	4 to 8 yrs. No. vines	9 to 24 yrs. No. vines	Over 24 yrs. No. vines	Total No. vines	Variety as a % of total
Foch	143,215	224,674	149,362	5,980	523,231	3.73
Fredonia	9,780	21,557	299,470	270,983	601,790	4.29
Elvira	69,590	189,449	565,795	89,190	914,024	6.51
Rosette (S1000)	11,000	64,593	6,575	22,030	104,198	0.74
De Chaunac (S9549)	463,814	666,367	144,534	—	1,274,715	9.08
Delaware	72,627	202,595	225,515	89,149	589,886	4.20
Chelois (S10878)	8,297	32,480	370,039	18,027	428,843	3.06
New York Muscat	24,834	44,686	35,847	1,450	106,817	0.76
President	13,027	64,818	83,016	20,869	181,730	1.30
Niagara	113,659	129,424	738,323	617,699	1,599,105	11.40
Ventura	133,895	1,950	—	—	135,845	0.97
Veeport	11,816	17,365	127,882	1,250	158,313	1.13
Concord	214,053	594,493	1,325,732	2,585,812	4,720,090	33.63
Vincent	17,415	48,575	1,645	—	67,635	0.48
Agawam	26,765	77,765	424,344	191,360	720,234	5.13
Le Commandant (B.S. 2862)	101,282	48,218	17,674	—	167,174	1.19
Canada Muscat	1,240	19,978	28,575	16,403	66,196	0.47
Catawba	69,897	162,326	156,315	90,539	479,077	3.41
Dutchess	75,565	115,305	128,165	4,110	323,145	2.30
Verdelet (S9110)	10,636	19,420	37,710	—	67,766	0.48
Pinot Chardonnay	49,802	18,960	1,035	—	69,797	0.50
Other Varieties	312,701	219,038	167,028	35,878	734,645	5.24
Total	1,954,910	2,984,036	5,034,581	4,060,729	14,034,256	100.00
Number of vines as a % of total	13.93	21.26	35.87	28.94	100.00	

Table 4. Grape vines in the Niagara district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs No. vines	4 to 8 yrs No. vines	9 to 24 yrs No. vines	Over 24 yrs No. vines	Total No. vines	Variety as a % of total
Foch	138,727	222,504	149,362	5,980	516,573	3.71
Fredonia	9,005	20,880	296,644	270,983	597,512	4.29
Elvira	69,590	189,449	565,795	89,190	914,024	6.56
Rosette (S1000)	11,000	64,293	6,575	22,030	103,898	0.75
DeChaunac (S9549)	453,444	652,399	144,429	—	1,250,272	8.97
Delaware	72,452	200,249	225,515	89,149	587,365	4.21
Chelois (S10878)	8,084	32,273	370,039	18,027	428,423	3.07
New York Muscat	22,672	42,809	35,847	1,450	102,778	0.74
President	13,027	63,993	83,016	20,869	180,905	1.30
Niagara	111,270	128,570	737,759	617,699	1,595,298	11.45
Ventura (V51061)	133,570	1,750	—	—	135,320	0.97
Veeport	11,616	17,190	127,882	1,250	157,938	1.13
Concord	212,803	590,800	1,321,113	2,585,812	4,710,528	33.80
Vincent	15,400	47,861	1,645	—	64,906	0.47
Agawam	26,344	77,744	424,328	191,360	719,776	5.16
Le Commandant (B.S. 2862)	101,226	48,168	17,674	—	167,068	1.20
Canada Muscat	1,125	19,908	28,575	16,403	66,011	0.47
Catawba	69,897	162,326	156,315	90,539	479,077	3.44
Dutchess	75,300	111,335	128,165	4,110	318,910	2.29
Verdelet (S9110)	10,236	18,220	37,710	—	66,166	0.47
Pinot Chardonnay	47,702	15,860	1,035	—	66,597	0.48
Other Varieties*	298,515	208,743	164,714	35,878	707,850	5.07
Total	1,915,005	2,937,324	5,024,137	4,060,729	13,937,195	100.00
Number of vines as a % of total	13.74	21.07	36.05	29.14	100.00	

*See table 7, page 8.

Table 5. Grape vines in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and by age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 8 yrs	9 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a of total
Aurore	5,176	1,065	—	6,241	6.67
Foch	4,488	2,170	—	6,658	7.11
Fredonia	775	497	2,644	3,916	4.18
DeChaunac (S9549)	10,210	13,968	—	24,178	25.82
Delaware	175	2,346	—	2,521	2.69
SV5276	3,350	180	—	3,530	3.77
New York Muscat	2,162	1,877	—	4,039	4.32
President	—	825	—	825	0.88
Niagara	2,389	844	473	3,706	3.96
Concord	1,000	3,363	2,987	7,350	7.85
Vincent	2,015	714	—	2,729	2.92
Villard Noir	—	3,000	—	3,000	3.20
Dutchess	265	3,970	—	4,235	4.52
Baco Noir	3,025	1,500	—	4,525	4.83
Verdelet (S9110)	400	1,200	—	1,600	1.71
Pinot Chardonnay	100	3,100	—	3,200	3.42
Patricia	—	—	1,950	1,950	2.08
Seyval Blanc	—	3,600	—	3,600	3.85
Other Varieties*	3,838	1,973	16	5,827	6.22
Total	39,368	46,192	8,070	93,630	100.00

Number of vines in
age group as a
% of total

42.05 49.33 8.62 100.00

*See table 8, page 8.

Table 6. Grape vines in central and eastern Ontario districts classified by variety and by age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs No. vines	4 to 8 yrs No. vines	9 yrs & over No. vines	Total No. vines	Variety as % of total
Fredonia	—	180	182	362	10.55
DeChaunac	160	—	105	265	7.73
Niagara	—	10	91	101	2.94
Ventura	125	—	—	125	3.64
Concord	250	330	1,632	2,212	64.47
Other Varieties	2	—	364	366	10.67
Total	537	520	2,374	3,431	100.00

Number of vines in
each age group as
a % of total

15.65 15.16 69.19 100.00

Table 7. Grape vines in the Niagara district included in "Other Varieties", classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 8 yrs	9 to 24 yrs	Over 24 yrs	Total	Variety as a % of total
Aurore	37,473	5,000	300	300	43,073	0.31
Van Burew	9,150	9,073	38,120	5,668	62,011	0.44
Himrod	10,963	1,100	—	—	12,063	0.09
Buffalo	—	220	1,533	4,475	6,228	0.04
Suffolk Red	—	2,200	—	—	2,200	0.02
Festivee	1,110	15	—	—	1,125	0.01
SV5276	37,210	11,916	2,250	—	51,376	0.37
Baco Noir	16,450	10,436	1,152	1,450	29,488	0.21
Chancellor	3,400	200	3,744	—	7,344	0.05
Chambercin	—	17,300	—	—	17,300	0.12
SV 172	7,950	2,940	1,607	—	12,497	0.09
Vidal 256	13,175	1,050	—	—	14,225	0.10
Couderc	3,200	10,705	12,318	—	26,233	0.19
Florental	—	1,500	—	—	1,500	0.01
J. Riesling	29,250	200	6,500	—	35,950	0.26
Siegfried Rebe	9,675	2,550	—	—	12,225	0.09
Villard Noir	19,600	30,900	—	—	50,500	0.36
Gamay Beaujolais	49,498	—	8,110	—	57,608	0.41
Traminer	2,184	3,400	—	—	5,584	0.04
Miscellaneous	48,227	98,038	89,080	23,985	259,330	1.86
All Other Varieties	298,515	208,743	164,714	35,878	707,850	5.07
Number of vines in age group as a % of all other varieties	42.17	29.49	23.27	5.07	100.00	
Other Varieties as a % of Total	15.59	7.11	3.28	0.88	5.07	
Total	1,915,005	2,937,324	5,024,137	4,060,729	13,937,195	100.00

Table 8. Grape vines in the southwestern Ontario district included in "Other Varieties", classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 8 yrs	9 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total
Agawam	421	21	16	458	0.49
Canada Muscat	115	70	—	185	0.20
Chelois (S10878)	213	207	—	420	0.45
Le Commandant	56	50	—	106	0.11
Himrod	105	27	—	132	0.14
Rosette (S1000)	—	300	—	300	0.32
Veeport	200	175	—	375	0.40
Ventura	200	200	—	400	0.43
J. Riesling	445	—	—	445	0.47
Verdelet (S9110)	330	285	—	615	0.66
SV18315	100	—	—	100	0.11
49063	50	50	—	100	0.11
Buffalo	—	125	—	125	0.13
Siegfried Robe	300	—	—	300	0.32
Miscellaneous	1,303	463	—	1,766	1.88
All other varieties	3,838	1,973	16	5,827	6.22
Number of vines in age group as a % of all other varieties	65.87	33.86	0.27	100.00	
Other varieties as a % of total	9.75	5.01	0.04	6.22	
Total	39,368	46,192	8,070	93,630	

Table 9. Grape vines in Ontario as reported in the 1976 survey compared with numbers reported in previous surveys

Variety	1956 Survey	1961 Survey	1966 Survey	1971 Survey	1976 Survey
	No. vines	No. vines	No. vines	No. vines	No. vines
Foch	*	*	161,521	247,558	523,231
Fredonia	553,970	611,253	541,299	570,146	601,790
Elvira	112,310	377,593	514,905	527,248	914,024
Rosette (S1000)	*	*	*	55,291	104,198
DeChaunac (S9549)	*	28,743	114,903	272,513	1,274,715
New York Muscat	*	*	35,013	72,098	106,817
Delaware	197,880	341,978	303,730	356,987	589,886
Chelois (S10878)	192,380	431,340	443,673	403,937	428,843
Niagara	672,030	1,022,223	1,127,129	1,093,027	1,599,105
Ventura	*	*	*	*	135,845
Dutchess	*	*	133,971	148,310	323,145
Veeport	*	*	117,243	140,548	158,313
Concord	3,610,610	3,375,922	3,522,452	3,204,777	4,720,090
Vincent	*	*	*	24,032	67,635
Agawam	270,840	446,890	532,145	486,302	720,234
Canada Muscat	*	*	48,090	35,577	67,196
Catawba	104,440	170,485	190,329	234,443	479,077
President	*	*	41,404	129,543	181,730
B.S. 2862	*	*	*	19,325	167,174
Other varieties	335,570	523,722	393,765	310,323	877,208
Total	6,108,780	7,413,380	8,221,572	8,333,985	14,034,256

*Included in "Other Varieties"

